

Nicaragua — That the *Star's* readers may comprehend the state of facts inducing us to pronounce Walker's career at an end by this time we make the following extract from an Aspinwall letter of the 19th inst., published in the *Tribune*, merely premising that its statements are substantially borne out by private information received in Washington before it (the letter) met our eye :

" At the commencement of the siege of Granada, Henningsen had with him five hundred men, and not four hundred, as has been stated. The allied army numbered seventeen hundred, under command of Gen. Beloso. As regards the manner in which the siege should be conducted, he differed from the opinion of Gen. Zavala, who commanded the troops of San Salvador, numbering about seven hundred. After the refusal of Henningsen to surrender, in obedience to the demand of the allies, Zavala wanted to take the place by storm, Henningsen's force at this time having been reduced by disease and killed to one hundred men. Beloso refused to allow an assault, which resulted in a quarrel between the two generals, and Zavala called in Gen. Canus, the commander of six hundred Costa Rican troops at Rivas, to arrange the differences.

" In the meantime, Beloso retreated with 1,200 troops, leaving Zavala at Granada with but 400 to 500 to continue the siege. Matters were now at a standstill, when the recruits under the command of Col. Waters, which left the United States during the last of November, were landed by Walker to release Henningsen, Walker himself remaining in the steamer. These were enabled to cut their way through the forces of Zavala and rescue Henningsen and his party, now reduced to only sixty men; while the loss of Colonel Waters's command in the rescue was eighty-five. Walker and his troops then retreated to Virgin Bay, where the cholera, fever and black vomit broke out among them with fearful violence, and starvation only added to the horrors of their situation. With the remnant of his forces, now numbering less than 500 men, he retreated to St. George, where he still was at the last accounts, the Costa Ricans then having possession of the San Juan river.

" No person here believes it possible that the possession of the San Juan can be recovered by parties sent to Walker's assistance, even though they were to attempt to force a passage up the river with a thousand men. At Hipp's Point, situated at the mouth of the Sarapiquí, the navigation of the river has been purposely obstructed by filling it with logs for a distance of a half mile, and the Point is defended by a force of 300 Costa Ricans, under the command of Col. Barrillier, a Zouave formerly in the French service, and an able engineer and experienced officer. At Castillo Rapids there are two hundred troops, and at San Carlos three hundred, and at all the defensible points they are well supplied with artillery. At the last accounts, Gen. Mora, a brother of the President, had arrived at Virgin with eleven hundred troops, making an aggregate at these four points of nineteen hundred. The two lake steamers, the San Carlos and the Virgin, under the command of Capt. Cauty, and Englishman, have also a hundred troops each in them.